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Select Poetry.

THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home! how bright it beams
When evening shadows round us fall;
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, and rest, and comfort call,
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the light at home.

When through the dark and stormy night,
The wayward wanderer homeward hies,
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies;
It is the light at home; he feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care,
Around the light at home.

The light at home! when'er at last
It greets the seamen through the storm,
He feels no more the chilling blast
That beats upon his manly form.
Long years upon the sea have fled,
Since Mary gave her parting kiss,
But the sad tears which she then shed,
Will now be paid with rapturous bliss,
Around the light at home.

The light at home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are o'er,
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that its beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

A Select Story.

THE DOCTOR'S BRIDE.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

"We doctors sometimes meet with strange adventures," once said to me a distinguished physician, with whom I was on terms of intimacy.

"I have often thought," I replied, "that the secret history of some of your profession, if written out in detail, would make a work of thrilling interest."

"I do not know that I exactly agree with you in regard to details," rejoined my friend; "for we medical men, like every one else, meet with a great deal that is common in its place, and therefore not worthy of being recorded; but grant us the privilege of you novelists, to select our characters and scenes and work them into a kind of a plot, with a striking *denouement*, and I doubt not many of us could give you a romance in real life, comprising only what we had seen, which would equal, if not surpass, anything you ever met with in the way of fiction. By the by, I believe I never told you of the most romantic adventure in my life!"

"You never told me of any of your adventures, Doctor," I replied, "but if you have a story to tell, you will find me an eager listener."

"Very well, then, as I have a few minutes to spare, I will tell you one more wildly romantic, more incredibly remarkable, if I may so speak, than you probably ever found in a work of fiction.

"Twenty-five years ago," pursued the Dr., "I entered the medical college at F———, as a student. I was then young, inexperienced, and inclined to be timid and sentimental; and well do I remember the horror I experienced when one of the senior students, under pretence of showing me the beauties of the institution, suddenly thrust me into a dissecting room, among several dead bodies, and closed the door upon me; nor do I forget how the screeches of terror, and prayers for release from that awful place made me the laughing stock of my old companions.

Ridicule is a hard thing to bear; the coward becomes brave to escape it, and the brave man fears it more than a belching cannon.—I suffered it till I could bear it no more; and wrought up to a fit of desperation, I demanded to know what I could do to redeem my character, and gain an honorable footing among my fellow students.

"I will tell you," said one, his eyes sparkling with mischief, "if you will go at the midnight hour, and dig up a subject, and take it to your room and remain alone with it till morning, we will let you off, and never say another word about your womanly fright."

I shuddered; it was a fearful alternative, but it seemed less terrible to suffer all the horrors that might be concentrated into a single night, than to bear day after day the jeers of my companions.

"Where shall I go? and when?" was my timid inquiry, and the very thought of such an adventure made my blood run cold.

"To the Eastern Cemetery to-night at 12 o'clock," replied my tormentor, fixing his keen black eyes upon me, and allowing his thin lip to curl with a smile of contempt. "But what is the use of asking such a coward as you to perform such a manly feat," he added deridingly.

His words stung me to the quick; and without further reflection, and scarcely aware of what I was saying, rejoined boldly:

"I am no coward, sir, as I will prove to you by performing what you call a manly feat."

"You will go?" he asked quickly.

"I will."

"Bravely said, my lad!" he rejoined in a tone of approval, and exchanging his expression of contempt for one of surprise and admiration. "Do this, Morris, and the first man that insults you afterwards, makes an enemy of me."

Again I felt a cold shudder run through my frame at the thought of what was before me, but I had accepted his challenge in the presence of many witnesses—for this conversation had occurred as we were leaving the hall after listening to an evening lecture—and I was resolved to make my word good, should it even cost my life; in fact, I knew I could not do otherwise now, without being in disgrace from the college.

I should here observe that there were no professional resurrectionists, and as it was absolutely necessary to have subjects for dissection, the unpleasant business of procuring them devolved upon the students, who in consequence, watched every funeral eagerly, and calculated the chances of cheating the sexton of its charge, and the grave of its victim.

There had been a funeral that day of a poor orphan girl, who had been followed to the grave by a very few friends, and this was considered a favorable chance for the party whose turn it was to procure the next subject, as the graves of the poor and friendless were never watched with the same keen vigilance as those of the rich and influential.—Still it was no trifling risk to attempt to exume the bodies of the poorest and the humblest—for not unfrequently persons were on the watch even over these; and only a year before, one student, while at his midnight work, had been mortally wounded by a pistol ball, and another a month or two subsequently, had been rendered a cripple for life in the same way.

All this was explained to me by a party of six or eight, who accompanied me to my room—which was in a building belonging to the college, and rented to such of the students as preferred bachelor's hall to regular boarding—and they took care to add several terrifying stories of ghosts and hob goblins, by way of calming my excited nerves, but, as I have before observed, old women stand round a feverish patient, and croak out their experience in seeing awful sufferings and fatal terminations of just such maladies as the one with which their helpless victim was then afflicted.

"Is it expected that I should go alone?" I enquired in a tone that trembled in spite of me, and my knees almost knocked together, and I felt as if my very lips were white.

"Well, no," replied Benson, my most dreaded tormentor, "it would be hardly fair to send you alone, for one individual would hardly succeed in getting the body from the grave quick enough, and you a mere youth without experience, would be sure to fail altogether. No, we will go with you, some three or four of us, and help you to dig up the corpse; but then you must take it on your back, bring it up to your room here, and spend the night alone with it."

It was some relief to me to find I was to have company during the first part of my awful undertakings; but still I felt far from agreeable, I assure you, and chancing to look into a mirror, as the time drew near for setting out, I fairly started at beholding the ghastly object reflected therein.

"Come, boys," said Benson, who was always by general consent the leader of whatever frolic, expedition or undertaking he was to have a hand in. "Come boys, it is time to be on the move. A glorious night for us," he added, throwing up the window and letting in a gust of wind and rain; "the devil himself would hardly venture out in such a storm."

He lit a dark lantern, then threw on his long heavy cloak, took up a spade, and led the way down; the rest of us, three beside myself, threw on our cloaks, also, took each a spade and followed him.

We took a roundabout course, to avoid being seen by any citizens that might chance to be stirring, and in something less than half an hour we reached the cemetery, scaled the wall without difficulty, and stealthily searched for the grave till we found it in the pitchy darkness—the wind and rain sweeping past us with dismal howls and moans, that to me, trembling with terror, seemed to be the unearthly wailings of the spirits of the damned.

"Here we are," whispered Benson to me, as we at length stopped at a mound of fresh earth, over which one of the party stumbled. "Come, feel round, Morris, and strike in your spade, and let us see if you will make as good hand at exhuming a dead body as you will some day at killing a living one with physic."

I did as directed, trembling in every limb, but the first spadeful I threw up, I started back with a yell of horror, that on any other than a howling, stormy night, would have betrayed us. It appeared to me as if I had thrust my spade into a buried lake of fire—for the first dirt was all a glow with living coals; and as I had fancied the moaning of the storm the wailings of tormented spirits, I now fancied that I had uncovered a small portion of the bottomless pit itself.

"Fool!" hissed Benson, grasping my arm with the grip of a vice, as I stood leaning on my spade for support, my very teeth chattering with terror, "another yell like that, and I'll make a subject of you! Are you not ashamed of yourself, to be scared out of your wits, if you ever had any, by a little phosphorescent earth? Don't you know that it is often found in graveyards?"

His explanation re-assured me, though I was too weak from my late fright to be of any assistance to the party, who all fell to with a will, secretly laughing at me, and soon reached the coffin. Splitting the lid with a hatchet which had been brought for the purpose, they quickly lifted out the corpse, and then Benson and another of the party taking hold of it, one at the head and another at the feet, they hurried away, bidding me to follow, and leaving the others to fill up the grave, that it might not be suspected that the body had been exhumed.

Having got the corpse safely over the walls of the cemetery, Benson now called upon me to perform my part of the horrible business.

"Here, you quaking simpleton," he said, "I want you to take this on your back and make the best of your way to your room, and remain with it all night. If you do this bravely, we will claim you as one of us to-morrow, and the first man that dares to say a word against your courage after that, shall make a foe of me. But hark you! if you make any blunder on the way, and lose our prize, it will be better for you to quit this place before I set my eyes on you again. Do you understand me?"

"Ye-ye-ye-yes," I stammered with chattering teeth.

"Are you ready?"

"Ye-ye-yes," I gasped.

"Well come here—where are you?"

At this time it was so dark that I could not see anything but a faint line of white, which I knew to be the shroud of the corpse, but I felt carefully around till I got hold of Benson, who told me to take off my cloak; and then rearing the cold dead body against my back, he began fixing its cold arms about my neck—bidding me to take hold of them and draw them well over, and keep them concealed, and be sure not to let go of them, on any consideration whatever, as I valued my life.

Ah! the torturing horror I experienced as I mechanically followed his directions; tongue could not describe it!

At length having adjusted the corpse so that I might bear it off with comparative ease, he threw my long cloak over it and my arms, and fastened it with a cord about my neck, and then inquired:

"Now Morris, do you think that you can find your way to your room?"

"I-I-do-do-don't know," I gasped, feeling as if I should sink to the earth at the first step.

"Well, you cannot lose your way if you go straight ahead," he replied, "keep in the middle of the road and it will take you to College Green, and then you are all right.—Come, push on before your burden grows too heavy; the distance is only a half mile."

I set forward with trembling nerves, expecting to sink to the ground at every step; but gradually my terror, instead of weakening, gave me strength, and I was soon on the run—splashing through mud and water—with the storm howling about me in fury, and the cold corpse, as I fancied, clinging to me like a hideous viper.

How I reached my room, I do not know—but probably by a sort of instinct; for I only remember of my brain being in a wild, feverish whirl, with ghostly phantoms all about me, as one sees them in a dyspeptic dream; reach my room I did, with my dead burden on my back; and I was afterwards told that I made wonderful time; for Benson and his fellow students, fearing the loss of their subject—which, on account of the difficulty of procuring bodies, was very valuable—followed close behind me, and were obliged to run at the top of their speed to keep within hailing distance.

The first I remember distinctly after getting to my room, was finding myself awake in bed, with a dim consciousness of something horrible having happened—though what, for some minutes, I could not for the life of me recollect. Gradually, however, the truth dawned upon me; and then I felt a cold perspiration start from every pore, at the thought that perhaps I was occupying a room alone with a corpse. The room was not dark; there were a few embers in the grate which threw out a ruddy light; and fearfully raising my head, I glanced timidly and quickly around.

And there—there on the floor, against the right hand wall, but a few feet from me—there sure enough, lay the cold, still corpse, robed in its white shroud, with a gleam of fire light resting on its ghastly face, which to my excited fancy seemed to move. Did it move? I was gazing upon it, thrilled and fascinated with an indescribable terror, when, as sure as I see you now, I saw the lids of its eyes unclose, saw its breast heave, and heard a low, stifled moan.

"Great God!" I shrieked, and fell back into a swoon.

How long I remained unconscious, I do not know, but when I came to myself again, it is a marvel to me that in my excited state I did not lose my senses altogether, and become the tenant of a mad house; for there—right before me—standing up in its white shroud—with its eyes wide open and staring upon me, and its features thin, hollow and death hued, was the corpse I had brought from the cemetery.

"In God's name avaunt!" I gasped. "Go back to your grave and rest in peace. I will never disturb you again."

The large, hollow eyes looked more wildly upon me—the head moved—the lips parted—and a voice in a somewhat sepulchral tone said:

"Where am I? Who am I? Who are you? Which world am I in? Am I living or dead?"

"You were dead," I gasped, sitting up in bed and feeling as if my brains would burst in a pressure of unspeakable horror; "you were dead and buried, and I was one of the guilty wretches who disturbed you in your peaceful rest. But go back, poor ghost, and no mortal power shall ever induce me to come near you again!"

"Oh, I feel faint!" said the corpse, gradually sinking down upon the floor with a groan.

"Great God!" I shouted, as the startling truth suddenly flashed upon me, "perhaps this poor girl was buried alive, and is now living!"

I bounded from the bed and grasped a hand of the prostrate body. It was not warm—it was not cold. I put my trembling fingers upon the pulse. Did it beat, or was it the pulse in my fingers? I thrust my hand upon the heart. It was warm—there was life there. The breast heaved; she breathed; but the eyes were now closed, and the features had the look of death. Still it was a living body—or I myself was insane.

I sprang to the door, tore it open and shouted for help.

"Quick! quick!" cried I; "the dead is alive! the dead is alive!"

Several of the students sleeping in adjoining rooms came hurrying to mine, thinking I had gone mad with terror, as some of them had heard my voice before, and knew to what a fearful ordeal I had been subjected.

"Poor fellow!" exclaimed one in a tone of sympathy; "I predicted this."

"It is too bad," said another; "it was too much for his nervous system."

"I am not mad," said I, comprehending their suspicions; "but the corpse is alive! hasten and see it!"

They hurried into the room, one after another, and the foremost stooped down to what he thought was a corpse, put his hand upon it and instantly exclaimed:

"Quick! a light and some brandy! she lives, she lives!"

All was now bustle, confusion and excitement, one proposing one thing, and another something else, and all speaking together.—They placed her on the bed, and gave her some brandy, when she again revived. I ran for a physician, one of the faculty, who came and attended upon her through the night, and by sunrise the next morning she was reported to be in a fair way of recovery.

"Now what do you think of my story thus far?" queried the doctor with a quiet smile.

"Very remarkable!" I replied; "very remarkable, indeed! But tell me, did the girl finally recover?"

"She did, and turned out to be a beautiful creature, and only sweet sixteen."

"And I suppose she blest the resurrectionists all the rest of her life," I rejoined with a laugh.

"She certainly held one of them in kind remembrance," replied the doctor with a sigh.

"What became of her, doctor!"

"What should have become of her, according to the well known rules of poetic justice of all you novel writers?" returned my friend with a peculiar smile.

"Why," said I, laughing, "she turned out an heiress and married you."

"And that is exactly what she did," rejoined the Doctor.

"Good Heaven! are you jesting!"

"No, no, my friend," replied the doctor in a faltering voice; "that night of horror only preceded the dawn of my happiness; for that girl—sweet, lovely Helen Leroy—in time became my wife, and the mother of two boys. She sleeps now in death beneath the cold sod," added the doctor in a tremulous tone, and brushing a tear from his eye, "no human resurrectionists shall ever raise her to life again."

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 6, 1857. NO. 46.

Air Castles.

Of all acts of folly, that expressed by the phrase, "building castles in the air," is most consummate. There are thousands who employ their thoughts in this species of architecture. They are not contented with their night dreams, but they encourage day dreams also—and thus they dream, dream, dream, to their sorrow! They build castles in imagination, which fall as soon as erected. Like the house of the silly man mentioned in the Scriptural allegory, they build on an unstable foundation. But they are even more silly. He built his house on the "sand." The wind and flood were required to demolish it. They build on "air," and the first breath of experience brings their castles tumbling and crashing about their ears. A little forecast, as the dictate of common sense, would have prevented the sorrowful catastrophe. As it is, they must pay the penalty, and suffer.

To the young there is no mental habit more unfortunate than this of building air castles—unless, indeed, it be a degree of intellectual laziness which would prevent their thinking at all. Such airy speculations would, perhaps, be better than none. But, in a state of society like the present, there is really no excuse for the building of air castles under any supposable circumstances. The age is full of enterprise, and of material for useful thought. It may do for the spider, of whose gossamer castles the old ditty sings—

"And, when she sees
'Tis broke by the breeze,
She weaves the bright tissue again."

But it is unworthy of men and women, who should be leading lives with more rational motives and better results!

For the habit of air-castle building, we know of no better remedy than the following words, attributed to a learned Brahmin:

"In all thy desires, let reason go before thee, and fix not thy hopes beyond the bounds of probability. So shall success attend thy undertaking, and thy heart shall not be vexed with disappointment."

Good Society.

It should be the aim of young men to go into good society. We do not mean the rich, the proud and fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and good. Where you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation one can gain information, it is always safe to be found.—It has broken down many a man by associating with the low and vulgar—where the ribald song was inculcated—and the indecent story, to excite laughter and influence the bad passions. Lord Clarendon has attributed his success and happiness in life, to associating with persons more virtuous than himself. If you wish to be wise and respected—if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and the good. Strive for mental excellence and strict integrity, and you will never be found in the sinks of pollution, and on the benches of the retailers and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course—once secure a love of good society, and no punishment would be greater than by accident, to be obliged for half a day to associate with the low and vulgar.

☞ Why is a muffin like a chrysalis? Because it is a kind of grub that makes the butter-fly.

☞ Somebody says it is better to die poor than to live upon the hard earnings of the unsuspecting.

☞ The man who was so forgetful, that he forgot his honest debts, we learn, had his memory jogged by a "Justice of the Peace."

Interesting Miscellany.

A Short Story with a Good Moral.

We must work. Many who have been fortunate in business, and having early acquired wealth, have retired from the active pursuits of life to find what they call ease, have found instead an accumulation of evils, which they never supposed to be connected with a life of idleness. There, for instance, is our old friend Coffee, for many years one of the firm of Coffee, Rice, & Co., wholesale grocers, in South street. Coffee commenced business in early life, and being enterprising and energetic, and as "busy as a bee," the business prospered, and the firm became widely known for its successful trading.—After Coffee had been in business about twenty years, he concluded that he would retire from active life and spend the rest of his days (he was only forty-five) in some secluded spot, where the fluctuations of the flour market, or the rise and fall of pork and molasses would disturb his quiet no longer. He would not be an anchorite, no, not he. He loved good living and good society too well for that. He would build him a mansion in the country, far from the noisy sound and noisome smell of South street. He would provide ample accomodations for friends who might come to partake of his good cheer, and he would lead a pleasant, easy life. Such were his plans. But, alas! poor Coffee, while thou wast acquainted with all the ins and outs of trade, thou wast ignorant of thine own self.

The partnership was dissolved, the site for a house selected, and in due time a splendid mansion was built. It was the most elegant mansion in all those parts. The honest rustics gazed with astonishment at the evidences of wealth it displayed, the country storekeeper congratulated himself on the probable acquisition of a customer, the village doctor calculated on an additional patient, while the poor parson rejoiced in his heart, that there was some probability of having his small salary increased by the liberality of a retired merchant. For the first few months everything went on admirably. Coffee had enough to keep him at work in arranging matters around the place, and getting in proper order everything for permanent use.

But when all this was done, time hung heavily on his hands. There was nothing to keep him employed, for all the work on his place was done by hired hands; and as he was determined to be free from all care, he even employed a man as overseer of the whole. The sum total of Coffee's daily occupation was eating, drinking and sleeping, with a little reading and an occasional ride. It was not long before symptoms of dyspepsy and gout appeared, and after suffering months of untold agony, he left his splendid mansion for "the narow house appointed for all the living." He died because he had nothing else to do.

Then there was neighbor Lapstone, who tried hard to keep souls in the bodies of himself, wife and eight children, by daily plying his honest trade of shoemaking. Lapstone's humble house was almost under the shadow of the great mansion, and he often sighed as he looked up from his leather seat and saw the rich Coffee whirled by in his splendid coach, and was so often tempted to break the tenth commandment, and wish himself away from his wax-ends and his awls, and in possession of some of his neighbor's riches. True, Lapstone was in comfortable circumstances, though he was a poor man. He had a little garden patch where he could labor an hour or two every day, and while providing for his table, be preparing, by outdoor exercise, for the in-door confinement of his trade. Then his wife was a perfect model of a woman, frugal and industrious, while the eight young Lapstones were hearty and robust, and some of them able to work in the shop. But Lapstone had fancied, as he saw the wealth and show of his neighbor, that it was a fine thing to be rich and take the world easy. Therefore he sighed when his neighbor rode lazily along in his carriage, while he sat for ten hours a day hammering sole leather. But when at length he saw the funeral train which conveyed the rich idler to his long home, he came to the conclusion that health was better than wealth, and contentment more to be desired than great riches. All that's the moral of this story.

☞ The lady whose sleep was broken, has had it mended.

Dying Rich.

An active business man is a rational man, and a great blessing to the community. He keeps in exercise the talents confided to him, making them a blessing to himself, and a source of good to those by whom he is daily surrounded. He furnishes employment to the industrious, which is far better than bestowing alms upon the unemployed. Herein are the legitimate and rational results of active business pursuits and wealth-getting—the employment of the gratification of the active powers, and the reward of industry.—But the slavish toil of accumulation merely for the sake of possession—the lust of cupidity—the remorseless desire of growing rich solely or principally to die rich, is one of the most foolish and debasing intentions which find lodgment in the heart of man.

What can praise, if praise it be, have to do with "the dull, cold ear of death?"—What can it profit one, when he is lower and more insensible than the sod, to have it sounded above him, "How rich he died?"—Experience has fully and emphatically taught the lesson, that much wealth left to heirs is, in eight times out of ten, not a blessing, but rather a curse. Its expectation beguiles and spoils the manly powers; its possession leads to misjudgement, to excess, and finally to exhaustion and ruin. Wealth is dangerous to all men, but especially to those who acquire it by inheritance, and consequently without having sustained the toil or secured the maturity of character that was necessary for its acquisition. The time will yet come when men of wealth will be wise enough to make a gradual distribution of their property while living—not prospective, but operative—thereby having an eye to the use that is made of it, and a participation in the greatest enjoyment its possession is capable of giving, that of seeing it do good to others. They will dismiss the foolish aspiration—foolish, especially in this country, where there are neither laws of primogeniture or entail, by which a succession of family millionaires may be kept up—of dying rich, with the certain reflection that the heirs will sooner or later die poor. To use borrowed but energetic language on this subject:—"After hypocrites, the greatest dupes the devil has, are those who exhaust an anxious existence in the vexations and disappointments of business, and live meanly and miserly only to die magnificent and rich."

For, like the hypocrite, the only disinterested motive these men can accuse themselves of, is that of serving the devil without receiving his wages; for the assumed morality of the one, is not a more effectual bar to enjoyment than the real avarice of the other. He who stands every day at the ledger till he drops into the grave, may negotiate many profitable bargains; but he has made a single bad one, indeed, that more than counterbalances all the rest; for the empty foolery of dying rich, he has laid down his health, his happiness, and his integrity; since, as a very old author observes, "mortar sticketh between buying and selling." Enterprise and activity in business, and a passion for honest money-getting are good things in the world, and he who uses his talents and capital in this way is a benefactor to his race—but he who does all this for the sake of dying rich, is a———not a wise man in any way.

Avoid Slang Words.

There is no wit, says the author of the Behaviour Book, in a lady to say "snooze" instead of nap; in calling pantaloons "pants" or gentlemen "gents;" in saying of a man whose dress is bad that he looks "seedy;" and in alluding to an amusing anecdote or diverting incident, to say that it is "rich." All slang words are detestable from the lips of ladies. We are always sorry to hear a young lady use such a word as "polking" when she tells of her having engaged in a certain dance, too fashionable not long since, but happily now is going out and banished from the best society. To her honor be it remembered Queen Victoria has prohibited the polka being danced in her presence.

We have little tolerance for young ladies who having in reality neither wit nor humor, set up for both, and, having nothing of the right stock to go upon, substitute coarseness and impertinence, not to say impudence, and try to excite laughter and attract the attention of gentlemen by talking slang. Where do they pick it up? From low newspapers or from vulgar books? Surely not from low companions! We have heard one of these ladies, when her collar chanced to be pinned awry, say it was pinned on drunk, also that her bonnet was drunk, meaning crooked, on her head. When disconcerted, she was "floored." When submitting to do a thing unwillingly, she was brought to the "scratch?" Sometimes she "did things on the sly." She believed it very smart and piquant to use these vile expressions. And yet she was a woman of many good qualities, who boasted of having lived in good society.

☞ To cure a pain in the breast, procure a well-made woollen dress—with an equally well constructed woman inside of it, and press closely to the part affected. Repeat the application till the pain ceases. This receipt, when the directions are carefully observed, has rarely been known to fail in effecting a cure. The medicine is found in almost every household, and may probably cost a trifle.

☞ It is said that inflammatory rheumatism can be cured by the following simple method, which we extract from a medical publication:—Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre put in half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe parts affected, and a sound cure will immediately follow.

☞ Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments; only to enlarge the prospects of eternity before us.

☞ Joseph's brethren cast him into the pit, because they thought it a good opening for the young man.

Agricultural.

A Lancaster County Farmer's Method of Planting Corn.

MR. EDITOR:—I give you herewith an account of the plan which I always pursue, and after an experience of nearly forty-eight years, have found under all circumstances to produce the best crops. Many years' observation has satisfied me of the fact, that my system will answer as well as any other, in favorable seasons, and far better during such a one as that just passed.

I always make it a point, when practicable, to put corn on sod ground, which *may* be plowed in the fall, and with excellent effect, but which *should* be, at the earliest possible period in the spring. I always plow eight inches in depth, then score out my ground very deep, leaving the distance between the furrows three feet. The corn is then dropped, single grains, twelve inches apart.—Where the ground is strong, the distance may be less. My ten-toothed harrow is next brought into play, being fashioned as follows: fourteen inches in width in front, and eight inches behind. This is carefully drawn through the furrow, thinly covering the corn, and the field permitted to lie in this condition for six or seven days, when, with my twelve-toothed harrow I go over the whole, most thoroughly, covering the corn. The effect of this last harrowing is to retard somewhat the first appearance of the corn, (which, by the way, is not an objection,) and to keep down the weeds and grass. When about four inches high, I go through the furrows lengthwise with a shovel harrow, which is another death-blow to the weeds and grass, and when it has reached the height of twelve inches, I give it another and final dressing with one of Harnley's corn plows. This last dressing effectually destroys the weeds, and leaves the ground in a fine mellow condition.

The advantages I claim for this method are these: First, the deep plowing gives the roots of the corn a fine chance to penetrate the soil to a considerable depth, in search of suitable food. The depth which they reach, secures them in a great measure against the effects usually produced by drought. A second good result of the deep plowing is, that in very wet seasons, the over-moisture will effect the young corn less than where the plowing is shallow, because, not being obstructed at a depth of four or five inches by the hard pan beneath, it has a chance to sink several inches lower.

Secondly, The heavy harrowing, after the corn has been six or eight days planted, completely exposes to the sun and air, the seeds of weed and grass which have commenced germinating, and either kills them completely, or so injures them, that their future growth and vigor is retarded so much as to place them completely at the mercy of the shovel harrow and corn plow, with which the after dressings are given. Again, the last dressing with the corn plow keeps the mellow earth around the stalk, and in most cases the result is, a second set of roots which give increased vigor to the growing stalk and ear.

By the plan above detailed I have rarely, if ever, failed to have an average crop, even in the most unfavorable seasons, and when the seasons have been good, I have been led to think the yield to be fully equal to any of my neighbors. CHRISTIAN STOUFFER.

Pine Farm, Lancaster county.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Election of a County Superintendent.

The time fixed by law for the election of a County Superintendent, by the Directors of the several districts of the county of Huntingdon, has come and gone. The prediction indulged in in our issue of last week, relative to the result of the election, has been fully verified by the action of the convention, a full report of the proceedings of which is given in another part of this paper. We take pleasure in announcing to our readers, the re-election of ALBERT OWEN, and the increase of the salary of his office to six hundred dollars per year.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, swollen streams and muddy roads, the attendance at the convention was not as large as we would like to have seen it. Not one half of the Directors were present; yet, a full attendance would not have materially changed the result. This result must certainly be gratifying to Mr. OWEN, his numerous personal friends, and to the Directors who firmly adhered to him and withstood the powerful appeals of the *boring machines* which were vigorously at work to effect his defeat.

We are, and the people of the county, the tax payers, have occasion to be, gratified at the happy termination of the election—not because of a vanquished competitor, but in retaining the services of a man whose ability and experience amply fit him to execute the many and varied duties of the office. Political and religious sectarianism should not be permitted to interfere with, and influence, the decision of questions like that of an election of a County Superintendent, wherein the advancement of the school interest, and the qualifications of candidates only, are mooted. The proceedings of last Monday indicate a sufficient rebuke of the mean and servile machinations devised by certain individuals whereby the Superintendency might be made the convenient hobby-horse to serve their own purposes; and how little the Directors of Huntingdon county, can be "pulled by the nose," and made to vote as the chief of the great sanhedrim demands. The result testifies, too, how little influence can be exerted in this county, by the men who undertook to effect the defeat of ALBERT OWEN, not forgetting the ever-wise "*Socrates*," himself; and how an unsuspecting candidate, a gentleman of ability, was deceived in protestations of friendship, and finally immolated by those who sought him to be a candidate, on the altar of SELF INTEREST.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending April 30th, was 3,634 tons. Total for April, 9,832 tons. For the year, 23,825 tons.

☞We have examined the "Tenth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company," and find some of its statistical information highly flattering to our borough.

During the year 1856, 30,808 passengers arrived at and departed from Huntingdon, making an average of one hundred persons per diem.

The freight shipped during the year, from several prominent points on the road, is as follows:

	Net Tons.
Columbia	6,845
Harrisburg	10,017
Lewistown	7,052
Mount Union	2,479
Tyrone	6,219
Altoona	2,318
Hollidaysburg	4,367
Johnstown	13,299

Whilst from Huntingdon, the freight amounts to 25,387 net tons.

It will be recollected that last year, the Broad Top Rail Road Company only commenced carrying coal from a few of the mines. Since then, as their Road is extended to other mines, the business has largely increased every month, and we have no doubt that the next report of the Penn'a R. R. Co., will show that the "ancient borough" is the most prominent freight station on that road.

☞The following is a statement of the business done at Huntingdon, during the month of April, by the Penn'a and Broad Top Rail Roads, and the Penn'a Canal:

Canal Tolls received by Collector		$2,477 42
Pennsylvania Rail Road.		
Freight received	$1,970 44	
Do forwarded	16,535 68	
Tolls	250 51	
Passengers	1,400 00	20,156 63
Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R.		
Freight	$6,162 65	
Passengers	767 25	6,929 90
Total for April		$29,563 95

TRIAL OF MCKIM.—The trial of McKim for the murder of young Norcross, is now in progress in Blair county. The evidence against him is altogether circumstantial, but of such a character as to leave but little doubt of his conviction.

HIGH WATER.—The Juniata and its tributaries have been high for several days. We learn that considerable damage has been done the public improvements above and below us. The dam at Petersburg has been partly washed away—a dam above Williamsburg is also said to be washed away.

Convention of School Directors and Election of County Superintendent.

In pursuance of the requirement of the school law, the Directors of the several school districts of Huntingdon county, met in Convention at the Court House, in this borough, on Monday, the 4th inst., and organized by the selection of DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., of Cassville, President, and JAMES E. GLASGOW, Esq., of Clay township, Secretary.

The Convention being organized, a motion was made to fix the salary of the Superintendent, before proceeding to an election, which, on a division, was lost.

ALBERT OWEN, ROBERT MCDIVITT, and DAVID TUSSEY, were nominated as candidates for County Superintendent. The Convention then proceeded to vote *viva voce*, which resulted as follows:

For ALBERT OWEN:

Alexandria— —— Isenberg, Wm. Moore, Jno. H. Kennedy, John Porter.
Barree—George Bell, Jacob Miller, Thomas Stewart.
Cass—John Spangler.
Cassville—David Clarkson, A. W. Evans, Jacob Gehrett, John Noble.
Henderson—David Goodman, John Rhoads.
Hopewell—Solomon Linn, David Mountain, John B. Weaver.
Huntingdon—Graffus Miller, Alex. Port, Wm. Rothrock.
Juniata—Wm. Geisinger, G. W. Mountain, Abraham Speck, Wm. Speck, John Thompson.
Jackson—Eliphaz Bigelow, —— Mitchell.
Porter—Henry Grafius, —— Harnish.
Shirley—John Shaver, Esq.
Shirleysburg—Henry Brewster, John M. Clark, M. S. Harrison, Wm. McNite, John R. Wicks.
Springfield—N. K. Covert.
Tod—John Hamilton, —— Piper, James White.
Walker—A. B. Sangaree, John Vandevander.
West—Mordecai Henry, —— Knode, Jacob Longenecker. Total, 44.

For ROBERT MCDIVITT:

Brady—Jno. Vandevander, Adam Warefield.
Cassville—Isaac Smith.
Clay—James E. Glasgow.
Cromwell—G. W. Cornelius.
Franklin— —— Keiner, J. Wareham Mattern, G. M. Thompson, Jno. Zentmyre.
Henderson—John Flenner, Jacob Miller, John Porter.
Huntingdon—M. F. Campbell.
Morris—Ed. Beigle, —— Hileman, —— Wallace.
Oneida—Wm. Levingston, Henry Wilson, A. P. White.
Porter—James McElroy.
Springfield— — —— Gorsuch, —— Johns.
Walker—Daniel Flenner.
West—James Maguire. Total, 24.

For DAVID TUSSEY:

Morris— — — Waters. Total, 1.

ALBERT OWEN was then declared elected.

Several sums were named for the annual compensation, and after considerable discussion, the vote was taken as follows:

For a salary of	$400 per year,		6 votes.
"	" 600	"	41 "
"	" 800	"	12 "
"	" 1200	"	3 "

The President declared that the proposition to raise the salary of the County Superintendent to $600 per year, was carried, and the Convention, on motion, adjourned.

*** It may be stated that the reason why so few Directors were present, was on account of the weather. Rain falling almost constantly, producing bad roads and swollen streams, which deterred many from coming, who would otherwise have been in attendance. Several townships were unrepresented.

X. Y. Z.

The Pennsylvania Magazine.

A Monthly Periodical, in the style of the New York *Knickerbocker:* Devoted to the Literary, Farming, Manufacturing, Mining, Trading and Educational interests of the State; and containing Descriptions of Pennsylvanian Scenery, with interesting passages in our Oldtime History.

The first No. will probably be issued by the close of May; and will contain:

A Story of Thrilling Interest, by David Paul Brown; Letter and Essay, by His Excellency, James Pollock; Biographical Sketch of Dr. Priestly, by Hon. David Taggart; A Gem Poem, by Lydia Jane Pierson; Essay on Industrial Rights, by Hon. Ellis Lewis; Fortune Telling, by A. W. Benedict; Letter, &c., by Hon. R. T. Conrad; Early History of Juniata County, by Col. John J. Patterson; Biographical Sketch of Charles B. Penrose, by George T. Thorn; Early Times of Huntingdon County, by W. A. Houck; Blair County, by Henry Stuart Greene; Essay, by Prof. J. H. Shumaker; Letter from Italy, by Jeremy Wilson; Broad Top—A Topographical Sketch, by Henry D. Moore; The Priest-Prince—An account of the Romantic Life of Rev. Gallitzin, a Scion of the Royal House of Russia, who was a Missionary among the Alleghenies for forty years.—Also, Life in Nebraska, by the Editor.

TERMS:—One dollar, (in advance,) for a volume of six numbers.

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Harrisburg, Pa.

☞"THE METROPOLITAN" establishment is one of the most favorite and attractive places of resort in the "ancient borough."—It is a second Crystal Palace. The articles on exhibition are of the latest style and manufacture. No admittance fee is required; and you may purchase any article that suits your fancy. You will be shown through the establishment by Messrs. J. & W. SAXTON, in their usual polite and pleasant manner. In their absence you will find a clever and accommodating clerk, who will "serve up" the talking and the goods in real French style. Visit the Metropolitan!

The Poisoning at Washington.

The *Cleveland Plaindealer*, whose editor has recently returned from a visit of some weeks to Washington, in referring to the late poison-sickness in that city, and the concurrent testimony of numerous physicians in all parts of the country that the symptoms could only have been produced by poison, refers to the fact that the malady originally broke out during Mr. Buchanan's first visit to the hotel; it ceased when he left for Wheatland, and upon his return, after a fortnight's absence, became again more violent than ever. The President elect was warned by anonymous letters, not to eat or drink in that house; and under the advice of friends, although he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread or emptied a glass out, until he took up his residence in the Presidential mansion. Occasionally visitors who did not board there, but used the bar, were not afflicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining room were more or less prostrated. The *Plaindealer* adds:—

In France, an infernal machine is used to dispose of objectional personages; in Spain, the Stiletto; in the United States the ballot-box has heretofore been considered potent enough. But since preachers have turned politicians, and pulpits belch forth their anthemas upon political parties, calling on God to destroy, as with the besom of destruction, what they are pleased to term the political heretics of the day, it is no wonder that the followers of such infatuated leaders should become themselves infatuated, and do literally what God prayerfully has so often been called upon to do. This they could do under a sense of religious duty, and justify themselves, as obeying the behests of those who claim to be the Oracles of God, "speaking by His authority." Saul persecuted the Saints "even unto death," and verily thought in his heart that he was doing God's service. The New England Puritans hung witches, killed Quakers, and banished Baptists, all for the glory of God. The same infatuation exists to-day, and has no doubt exhibited itself in the attempt to destroy the life of an American President.

The design might not have been limited to the President alone, for it was well known that the Vice President and leading men of the party would naturally congregate where the President was advertised to stop, and true enough, J. Glancy Jones, Samuel Medary, and other friends of the President, partook of the poison and narrowly escaped death, while several others less distinguished stopping at the hotel paid the forfeit of their lives.

Surprise Parties.

We find in the *Boston Herald*, the following just criticism upon this new phase of social fashion. Why cannot some poor widow or laborer, broken down with poverty and disease, be "surprised?" Why should surprise parties be confined to clergymen, retiring office-holders, and railroad conductors, who have made snug little fortunes out of salaries not sufficient to support an ordinary family? The truth is, the whole thing is a humbug. The Herald says:

"The latest demonstration of fashion is "Surprise Parties." They had a small beginning. Some affectionate parishioners, to testify their regards for a beloved pastor, got up a party to surprise him with their gifts. The idea was a novel one. The thing looked amazingly. It was at once adopted by fashion, and became a social institution for the season. Surprise parties take place everywhere. "Are you going to the surprise party to-night?" says Jones to Brown. "I don't know; where is it to be?" "At my house," says Jones. This short colloquy explains the prevailing idea of surprise parties, better than whole paragraphs could do.

We have read of numerous surprise parties where the recipients of gifts have been the favored of fortune, and had no want unsupplied. But we have looked in vain for the record of surprise parties to cheer the heart of the widow and make glad her home; to clothe the naked, relieve the destitute, bring needed food and fuel into families famishing for the one and freezing for want of the other. Surprise parties turned in this direction would fulfil a high and noble mission; would become worthy of being cherished in any community; would carry a blessing with them, and would ennoble and elevate all who participate in them. When shall we have a surprise party of this description to record?"

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A case was tried last week in the Common Pleas of this county, for slander, in which Abraham Swartz was plaintiff, and Jacob Renninger defendant.—The parties reside in the lower end of the county, and the facts of the case, as given in evidence, are about these: About one year ago, as will be recollected, a man named Kissel was found near his house brutally murdered. A man named Miller, and a negro named Matthew Willis, were arrested charged with the crime. Miller subsequently committed suicide in prison, and the negro was convicted of murder in the second degree, and is now undergoing a long imprisonment in the penitentiary. About the time of the murder and afterwards, Renninger repeatedly alleged that he believed Swartz had a hand in the murder, and many similar expressions. These declarations were made in the Harrisburg market in the presence of crowds of people, in the justices office before whom Miller and Willis had a hearing and were committed to prison, and at numerous other places. The counsel of Mr. Swartz proposed to prove his good character, this the counsel for defence said was not necessary and admitted the excellent character of the plaintiff, but offered some evidence to show that the defendant's mind was not well balanced, and that these slanders should be attributed to that cause. Other witnesses were called who stated that they had never heard the soundness of his mind questioned. The jury after deliberating about half an hour, rendered a verdict of $2,500 damages.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

COUNTERFEIT GOLD DOLLARS.—A man named Hughes, was arrested in Philadelphia, last Wednesday, to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money on Dr. Ashmead, and upon searching him in the station house, ten counterfeit dollars were found upon his person, and $40 of the same coin was found in the street at the time of his arrest. The accused was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little

☞There will be divine service in the Protestant Episcopal church on Sunday next, 10th inst.

☞When a man voluntarily swears to what he says, he admits that his word is not sufficient. Hence, swearing is always the habit of habitual liars.

☞Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, knows but one man among the scientific men of the United States who is an infidel.

NOT YET FORGOTTEN—The *Journal's* forgery enterprise last fall. Any thing coming from that quarter must have better backing than the characters of the editors of that paper, before the people can be induced to take their word or advice. Their friendship is certain death to any man seeking promotion.

☞"Great oaks from little acorns grow"—if they don't get rotten in the heart before they arrive at maturity!—Who hit the Professor?

☞To the credit of the county it can be said, that the School Directors, instead of a few teachers, made the selection of the County Superintendent.

☞It is the general opinion of all sensible men that the *Journal's* influence, so strenuously exerted against Mr. Owen, helped to elect him. Any man or measure the editors of that paper support, is looked upon with suspicion. That's so, truly.

IN A RAGE—The Professor of the "American." His influence may yet save the school system of the county from being destroyed by the Directors who would not be influenced by him. What a pity his labors have not been appreciated to *his* satisfaction.

☞We now expect a "spell of weather" and a calm on the County Superintendency question. We are sure of the former.

☞Billy Brewster says we extorted from him more postage on books, &c., than was due. A very simple question to be decided. Present the 'documents' and if we have charged you too much, we will advise you, gratis, how to "put us *through!*"

☞TREMENDOUS!—The influence of the *Journal*, edited by Brewster, Gabe, Kearton & Co. For proof, see Journal of last week, and proceedings of School Directors' Convention.

TAUGHT A LESSON THEY SHOULD REMEMBER—The "snob teachers" who attempted to lead by the nose the School Directors of the county.

☞During the month of April there were 11,470,184 lbs coal shipped from the mines of Messrs. Saxton, Powel & Co.

SLIGHTLY CONFUSED—The ideas of a few leading aspirants in the opposition party. The old birds couldn't be caught with chaff. We honor them for discharging their duty as good citizens.

CAN CROW—The *Shirleysburg Herald.* Its influence is a *leetle* ahead of the Rat concern down street. Figures won't lie. Who is elected County Superintendent?

HAS NOT YET APPOINTED THE DAY—Billy Brewster, for the investigation of those charges. The only advice his attorney can give him, is, to try to *lie* himself out of the difficulty. Such advice is unnecessary, as the old sinner has never practiced anything else.

☞Like the Clown's Estate—The 'Christianity' of 'Socrates.' How politic!

☞Gabe is down on Billy Dunn, because Billy won't associate with him in the sassafras business. Billy saw the sights while on his way to California. Gabe saw them through the bars of our county institution, Billy is poor, but honest; that's why he avoids associating with Gabe.

IN AN ORFUL FIX—Brewster, Gabe, Kearton & Co. They made charges without having the slightest evidence to prove them. Will somebody be kind enough to help them out of the difficulty they have foolishly got themselves into? We pity them.

☞The *Journal* boobies are shooting at the man in the moon as our "legal adviser in the case." Have never been at that expense. The poor simpletons have permitted some 'legal adviser' with about as much honesty as themselves to advise them into a difficulty, and there he leaves them stick, because he dare not attempt to get them out—the effort would expose his ignorance, and completely expose their dishonesty.

ASTONISHING!—The new goods at Saxton's store. The ladies are requested not to crowd. There are enough for all. Take a peep.

NOTHING PERSONAL.—A change in the weather is expected soon. We always welcome any kind of *change.*

GOING DOWN—The old building on the north east corner of the Diamond. Mr. C. Long intends to erect a brick store in its place.

RECIPE.—To make pantaloons *last*—make the coat and vest *first.* It has never been known to fail.

☞Brewster, Gabe, Kearton & Co., are down on the people generally, and the "rest of mankind," because their statements are not believed. A humiliating confession, truly. Better back up your statements with some show of evidence. Verily, your condition *is* deplorable.—$120 forfeited—$5 and costs for cheating the United States—$5 lost in the washing fluid speculation; and now a probable failure in coloring dogs' hair! Too bad—no wonder the Rat business won't pay expenses.

Extraordinary Case of Somnambulism.

A young lady, (Miss Mary Stan,) a niece of A. Loomis, Esq., of Fulton, says the Fulton *Patriot*, who is living with her uncle, and attending school, has of late been and is the most singular and extraordinary somnambulist of whom we have ever heard. 'At night, after she has fallen asleep, she gets up, lights a lamp, and taking paper and pencil, writes several stanzas of poetry.—Her uncle, one night, fearing that some accident might occur from a sleeping person having a burning lamp in her hand, took the precaution to remove the lamp from her room and beyond her reach. That night she arose in perfect darkness, wrote another piece of poetry, which upon examination by daylight, was found to be well written, correctly spelled and punctuated, and the ruled lines as accurately followed as they could have been by the best penman with a good light. And this has been repeated from night to night, each time a new piece being produced. She has no knowledge of the matter herself—cannot repeat a word of the poetry she produces, and insists that *she* does not write it. Her friends watch her closely. They have interrupted her while writing, when she seemed like one aroused from a deep slumber, and cannot finish the line or even the next word of the stanzas she happens to be writing; materials are removed from her room, she rises, and finding them missing, proceeds to search drawers, trunks, etc., in the dark, with as much ease as another would do it by day. She has sometimes fallen into this condition in the day time, when her writing impulse comes on.

The young lady's health is not very good, and since her somnambulic exercises, seems to fail daily. Physicians have been called, but as yet have afforded her no relief.

Prepare! Prepare!!

In the event of the world coming to an end, on the 13th of next June, the Mount Vernon (O.) *Banner* offers the following consolation "to all whom it may concern:"

"But if the world *should* come to an end, there is one class of people we pity from the bottom of our heart—*newspaper delinquents!* Awful, terrible, fearful will be their doom! In vain will they attempt to hide themselves in caves and coal cellars! It will be of no use—there is no escape for them! Their only hope for redemption is to square off with the printer by the 12th of June, and take a receipt, so that St. Peter will admit them within the gates of the Celestial City. A hint to the wise is sufficient."

☞In 1659, a man was prosecuted in London for selling coffee, as "a nuisance and prejudice to the neighborhood."

The Normal School Bill.

In this number will be found the bill now before the Legislature for the encouragement and recognition, by the State, of schools for the professional education of Teachers, together with the report of the special committee of the Senate on the subject. Our readers will at once recognize this as the measure recommended by the State Superintendent, in his last annual report. Being a measure which marks an era in our school system, the project will command the attention and engage the close consideration of every friend of general education.

Year after year, ever since the passage of the first common school law, its advocates have been demanding the establishment of Normal Schools founded by State authority and supported by State funds; such as are in operation in several States of Europe. More than once, bills for this purpose were before the Legislature; but they always met with chilling neglect. Since the passage of the act of 1854, and under the reviving influences of the County Superintendency, this omission by the law-making power to furnish means to render its own law effectual, has caused many to despair of aid from that quarter, and to set others to inquire whether it might not be attained from some other source, yet still in such a manner to include the requisite degree of public authority; all admitting that such authority was, to a certain extent indispensable. But while inquiring minds were thinking on the subject, active minds and hands were at work; for in this country there is no such a thing as a state of abeyance in such cases. Hence, private schools for the preparation of teachers were springing into existence in every quarter of the State.

At this juncture it was that the State Superintendent—with a wise forecast for the efficiency of the schools by means of properly qualified and properly authorized Teachers, and at the same time with a prudent reference to the signs indicating the probable and safe direction of public opinion on the subject—presented the project now put in form by the Senate committee; and the question is, Is it right? Should it pass?

For our own part after as full and careful consideration of the whole subject as we ever gave to any matter, we have come to the conclusion that the plan is not merely the best that can be expected under the circumstances of the case, but that probably, if put into operation in the manner proposed in the bill, it will ultimately prove the very best that has yet been devised to effect the great object in view.

It is needless, here, to state all the advantages and disadvantages of the purely State Normal School, and of the purely private Normal School, or of the combination of both which is now proposed. That branch of the subject has been nearly exhausted by the State Superintendent in his annual report.—But there are certain other reasons in favor of the plan, which are also entitled to considerable weight.

The measure is self-adapting. Wherever the way has been opened—the ground prepared—the necessity created, for a school of the kind proposed, there and no where else can it arise; and there, as surely as established, will it be sustained. It will—to use the common phrase—be a development of the times. It will necessarily conform itself to the wants of the locality, and thus in the greatest possible degree, effect the object of its origin. It will also for the same reason, at once attract and retain the favor of the community around, for it will be their institution, within their control, and for their benefit.

The measure will be efficient: In the organization of State Normal Schools, there is always a risk to be encountered in the selection of Instructors and Managers. Those having the control of this part of the work, naturally look high or abroad for their men, who may or may not prove successful on trial.—Whereas, in the organization of an institution of the kind now proposed, local talent and local experience—that talent and effort which have in fact originated and built up the institution—will naturally and rightfully fall into its places of authority; and it will go into operation, less as an untried experiment, than as a continuation of a proved instrumentality, and therefore with much greater chance of efficiency and success.

The measure will be expansive: The bill provides that when four institutions have been duly inspected and recognized, the law shall go into operation. Every one at all acquainted with the educational condition of this State, knows, that four such institutions, if now in operation under State authority, would at once be filled with students. This success would soon lead to the foundation of others; for there is now a very prevalent disposition, among thinking men, to invest a small portion of their means in aid of the educational movement of the day. Thus the plan would grow and spread by natural and easy efforts, till the whole state would be supplied. There would be no force on popular opinion, by public authority. There would be no local jealousy, for each of the proposed districts had the matter in its own hands, and if remiss, or hostile to its interests, its own would be the blame. This state of things and of feeling would soon lead to the proper result. How else could it be; for would not the moving power be the teacher, every where present and operating on parental love, which is the same all over the world?

The measure will be most beneficially stimulative: Hitherto intelligent capitalists, and many of the most intelligent teachers in the State, have both held aloof from the great Common School movement. But there is ground upon which they can unite and both find scope for their means or their acquirements, and that, too, in accordance with their own plans, interests, and expectations. When, by any means, these two classes, who possess, the one the material, and the other the mental qualifications for usefulness, can be brought to unite their efforts with those of the mass of the friends of the system, a new and most important element of success will be stimulated into action.

The measure will be equalizing in its operation: If even two large *State* Normal Schools were now in operation in Pennsylvania, 400 graduates might be sent forth annually, of whom one half (200) would possibly continue in the profession. These, from their superior training and advantages, would naturally assume a higher standing in business than their less fortunate fellows. They would become a distinct and uncongenial class in the profession. But not so under the plan now proposed. Its schools being opened to all, and opened in sufficient number to accommodate all who wished their advantages, a broad and high but common level of acquirement would be established, upon which all might and therefore ought to stand, and below which none should be recognized. The result would be a *leveling up* of the whole profession to those attainments which are essential, and not the elevation of a few to some indefinite point beyond.

Finally, *the measure will be Pennsylvanian:* If the bill become a law and go into full operation, this will be but another of those instances in which the cautious and prudent policy of our State will have obtained an advantage over her more rapid and impulsive sisters. Hers will be the honor of originating it, and of simplifying a department of common school operation which has always been one of difficulty in the commencement, and of complication in operation. She will thus, merely by a prudent and well timed arrangement of the voluntary agents at her disposal, have avoided a great expense, solved an embarrassing educational problem, and effected an object of the highest importance. If the plan succeed, ten years will place her at the head of the Normal School States.

Other reasons might be given, but these have satisfied us of the propriety of the measure.

Some who read the bill carelessly or hastily, may be at a loss to discover the points of actual connexion between the schools it proposes to recognize, and the common school system of the State. It may therefore be well to specify them. They are two, and are such as affect the system in portions most requiring some vitalizing remedy:

1. The authority conferred on the joint Principals to examine Teachers and to issue professional certificates or Diplomas, which shall be current in every part of the State. This is a wise and just feature. It places the Teacher on a footing of equality with the member of every other learned profession, and enables him to show his diploma from an eminent school of his own profession. It will gradually supercede the present examinations by County Superintendents, and surely introduce uniformity of acquirement, into every part of the State. It will greatly enhance the value of such a Diploma, and render it as much more desirable than a County Superintendent's certificate, as the latter is more desirable than one granted after a Director's examination under the old law.

2. The authority given to each district in the State, to send one student annually to its proper Normal School, at a reduced rate. It is not expected that this provision will at once, or even soon and generally, go into operation. But when it does, it is not difficult to imagine the stimulating effect. It will of course never come to pass, that every boy and every girl in the district will desire to be a teacher. But when it is known that this privilege depends on conduct and scholarship, it will be out of the usual course of human nature, if the few actual competitors for the appointment do not have scores of competitors for rank in standing and attainment; so that the beneficial result will probably be the same, as if all were actual competitors for the station as well as the honor.

And here, in conclusion, comes in a remark, not sufficiently often made nor fully appreciated. It is: That preparation for the Teacher's profession—aye *and practice in that profession*—is as good a mode to prepare for the active duties of life in all its departments, as any that can be named, if it is not the very best. What hundreds and thousands of our best and most successful men, in every avocation requiring accurate mental discipline and close application, have made their way to distinction through this portal! True, the profession, and probably the youth of the land, may have suffered some damage while they were qualifying themselves for distinction in this way; but this does not disprove the efficacy of teaching as a means of mental discipline. It only shows the necessity for so elevating the profession, both in standing and emolument, as to retain its best members in their proper positions in its ranks.

In this view it is, that no matter how many young persons may prepare themselves for the calling, by going through the due course of training and no matter how many may soon abandon that calling—so that enough be left to fill the schools, as there always will be if the compensation be sufficient—still society will reap the benefit of the outlay, in whatever station of life the mental capital thus conferred shall be employed.—*Pennsylvania School Journal for May.*

The Kansas Case Stated.

If we had not been accustomed to very odd ideas in politics, we confess we should be not a little, but a great deal astonished at the course of the New York *Tribune*, and a few other papers of the Republican stamp, upon the question whether the people of Kansas ought to vote at the coming election.

We will just state the case. There are in Kansas what is called a Free State Party, and a Slave State Party. We choose thus to designate them in order to make ourselves understood. Well, the Free State Party, acting without any color of law, organized a year or two ago, with a view of framing a State Constitution. It is only necessary to say they elected, in their way, delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and that Convention, deliberated subsequently and framed a State Constitution. It was submitted to the Free State men, and was adopted by them, the whole number voting for it being something over a thousand persons. Meanwhile Congress had organized what is called a Territorial Government in Kansas—not dissimilar to the Territorial Governments organized in Michigan, Wisconsin and Arkansas in their respective periods of pupilage. A Legislature under such Congressional organization was elected, and a Judiciary established. A Governor and Secretary were appointed, the public lands surveyed, an Indian Department established. What we mean, in short, is this: That a complete Territorial Government was put into operation.

Now we make these points:

1. The Government established by Congress, under which the people were called upon to elect their own Legislature and to make their own laws was, and is, the only legal government in Kansas. It has all the legal sanctions and it has equally all the moral sanctions of an American Territorial Government. Congress assumed only to take such measures, under the Constitution, as would indicate its general jurisdiction and right of Federal control; leaving to the people all special legislative power—all such faculties of government as are enjoyed by the States. This principle is so just, so obvious, so self-evidently in harmony with our federal system, that we cannot comprehend how it has been opposed. But it has been opposed, and this brings us to the next proposition:

2. A class of fanatics, as we have noticed above, took it into their heads that they would set up an independent government in Kansas, and so they established what is called the Topeka Constitution, which received the sanction, as we have said, of something over a thousand men. That movement, to say the least, was in utter contravention of

the government referred to in our first point. Its legality is claimed, we believe, on the ground that the people have an independent and absolute right to do just what they please, and that, of course, the Federal authorities have no rights at all. This *right* thus absolutely asserted, it strikes us, carries with it something more than a sanction of the Topeka Constitution; it makes Kansas an independent nationality, like Mexico, and draws to itself all the property in the Territory. Of course, the assertion of such a right is an effort at revolution—a barren effort, to be sure, because the government, established under the Topeka Constitution, has never gone beyond a mere newspaper existence, and its executive is a wandering mountebank, who travels about the country loaded with titles but wholly bereft of the least authority. The movement so far has been a sheer humbug. There is not a sane man in Kansas, and not an honest man in the whole Union, who attaches the least weight to the movement or concedes to the Topeka Governor and Legislature the smallest amount of authority. Indeed, those mock functionaries, though acting treasonably, have been regarded as almost harmless traitors, in the fact that nobody has given them sufficient credit to enable them actually to perform overt acts of treason. Perhaps it would be more accurate to justify their conduct under the general doctrines of liberty of speech; for they have done little else than speak, and that very absurdly and foolishly.

3. Granting the regularity of the Topeka movement in the organization of a State Government—a concession that can hardly be made even for the sake of the argument—that proceeding at best, and this all must plainly see, was a mere *snap judgment*, which is unworthy of the least notice or credit. The idea of a thousand men forming a State Constitution for ten times their number, at this very day, and attempting to force their labors upon the people, is worthy only of such abolition presumption and self-constituted wisdom and morality as we are taught to reprobate and hate as the very bane of our society. Even if the Topeka proceedings could be regarded as regular, they ought to be set aside as premature, and utterly unjust to the people of Kansas at the present time.

These points present the case, and leave us to consider what ought now to be done.—Meanwhile, there is a regular Territorial Government in Kansas—a Governor, Legislature, Judges, Secretary, Land and Indian systems. Emigration is rapidly filling the young State with *bona fide* inhabitants and citizens. The time approaches when, in obedience to settled principles, a State is to be organized and admitted into the Union.—The constituted authorities there have provided means for taking the Census, and for electing Delegates to a Convention, with a view of adopting a State Constitution. The aforesaid corporal's guard, composed it may be of the whole Topeka people, re-inforced by others of kindred sympathies, still urge that their snap-judgment has concluded the people, and that *all* are bound by the proceedings of the irresponsible town meetings which you sanction to the Topeka Constitution. The New York *Tribune* is foremost in urging that sham concern as the organic law of the people of Kansas, and it devotes about half its space to the enforcement of this idea. It advises the Free State men, which means all the Abolition emissaries, to with-hold their votes at the coming June election, and to fall back upon the Topeka humbug, as the Malakoff of Abolition strength in and out of Kansas.

We remember nothing in American politics more absurdly ridiculous, or more absolutely unjust than this proceeding. A paper which professes friendship for the people, and sets up an almost arrogant claim to be their peculiar organ and defender, is thus engaged in the work of disfranchising nine-tenths of the *bona fide* residents of Kansas, and under the captious plea that on a former occasion the tenth of their predecessors took the work of establishing their government into their own hands. Did folly ever go farther? Did presumption and injustice ever before so seek to enforce its own imputent behests upon any portion of the American people?

The practical point in this whole matter is simply here: The people of Kansas, consulting equally their own rights and their own interests, now that they have the necessary members, will form for themselves a State Constitution. They are required to do so by every consideration of patriotism; and such consideration points to the necessity of administering to the Abolitionists a rebuke such as will hereafter satisfy them that they cannot be used as stool pigeons for such gamesters as Mr. GREELEY and Mr. WEED. —*Daily Pennsylvanian.*

The Original Dred Scott.

The distinguished colored individual who has made such a noise in the world in connexion with the celebrated case of Scott *vs* Sanford, and who has become so tangled up with the Missouri Compromise and other great subjects—Dred Scott is a resident, not a citizen of St. Louis. He is well known to many of our citizens, and may frequently be seen passing along Third street. He is an old inhabitant, having come to this city thirty years ago.

Dred Scott was born in Virginia, where he belonged to Capt. Peter Blow, the father of Henry T. Blow and Taylor Blow, of this city. He was brought by his master to St. Louis about thirty years ago, and, in the course of time, became the property of Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, whom he accompanied on that trip to Rock Island and Fort Snelling on the ground of which he based his claim to freedom. The wife of Dr. Emerson was formerly Miss Sanford, and is now Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Hon. Mr. Chaffee, of Mass. Dred has been married twice, his first wife, by whom he had no children, having been sold from him. He has had four children by his present wife, two boys, both dead, and two girls, both living. Dred was at Corpus Christi, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, as the servant of Captain Bainbridge, whom he speaks of as a good man.

On his return from Mexico, he applied to his mistress, Mrs. Emerson, then living near St. Louis, for the purchase of himself and family, offering to pay part of the money down, and give an eminent citizen, of St. Louis, an officer of the army, as security, for the payment of the remainder. His mistress refused his proposition, and Dred, being informed that he was entitled to his freedom according to the laws regulating the Northwest territory, forthwith brought suit for it. The suit was commenced about ten years ago, and has cost Dred $500 in cash, besides labor to nearly equal amount. It has given him "a heap o'trouble," he says, and if he had known that "it was gwine to last so long," he would not have brought it. The suit was defended by Mr. John Sanford, as executor of Dr. Emerson's will.

Dred does not appear at all discouraged by the issue of the celebrated case, although, it dooms him to slavery. He talks about the affair with the ease of a veteran litigant, though not exactly in technical language, and is hugely tickled at the idea of finding himself a personage of such importance.—He does not take on airs, however, but laughs heartily when talking of "de fuss dey made dar in Washington 'bout de ole nigger."

He is about fifty-five years old, we should think, though he does not know his own age. He is of unmixed African blood, and as black as a piece of charcoal. For two or three years he has been running at large, no one exercising ownership over him, or putting any restraint on his movements. If he were disposed to make the attempt he could gain his freedom at a much less cost than even one-tenth of the expenses of the famous suit. His daughters, Eliza and Lizza, less conscientious about the matter, took advantage of the absence of restraint on their movements a year or two since to disappear, and their whereabouts remains a mystery.

Dred, though illiterate, is not ignorant.—He has travelled considerably, and has improved his stock of strong common sense by much information picked up in his journeyings. He is anxious to know who owns him, being ignorant whether he is the property of Mrs. Chaffee or Mr. Sanford, though we presume there is no doubt that the former is his real legal owner. He seems tired of running about with no one to look after him, while at the same time he is a slave. He says grinningly that he could make thousands of dollars, if allowed, by travelling over the country telling who he is.—*St. Louis Paper.*

INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Seventy Persons Killed or taken Prisoners.

The Minnesota papers bring us the particulars of the recent massacre at Spirit Lake and other places in Minnesota, of which accounts have been received by telegraph:

Troops left Fort Dodge on the 24th of March, and after a march of six days, arrived at a place called the "Colony," settled by Irish emigrants. There they found that the place had been attacked by a band of Sioux, and seven persons were killed, three wounded, and four women carried off captives. Among the killed was William Wood, Geo. M. Wood, Mr. Church and Josiah Stewart. The attack was without provocation, and unexpected by the settlers. William Wood was an old resident of Mankato, and a trader at Springfield.

They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Thomas. Several families had here collected together, and there were some eight or nine rifles in the house. Umpashota, an old Indian chief, well known in this neighborhood, ran past the house shouting to the inmates, several of whom unfortunately ventured to the door to see what was the matter, when about twenty Indians, posted behind a hay stack, about five rods distant, fired upon them, killing a son of Mr. Thomas, aged ten years. Mr. Thomas was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary; David Carver was shot through the arm, the ball lodging in his side; the wound is not considered dangerous; and Miss Drusella Swiver received a ball in her shoulder, the ball passing out upon the opposite side.

The troops found about twenty-five men, women and children, upon the prairie, some of whom had been wounded by the Indians. They were without provisions, scantily clothed, and exhausted by fatigue.

At the commencement of the fight, Mr. Wood went out to the bank of the river to the Indians, and as he turned about to go home he was shot dead, and immediately set on fire, his body, when found, being awfully burned. They next called at the house of Josiah Stewart, and shot him in the head. His wife begged for her life, to which they replied, "nepo shaw," (kill squaw,) and shot her also in the head. Her two little girls were killed with war clubs. John Stewart, a little boy, eight years old, hid himself behind a log, and escaped. Major Williams has taken him home, and will bring him up. He has now a good protector.

The doors were instantly shut and barricaded. Some of the inmates engaged themselves in moulding balls—others in loading the rifles, while John Bradshaw and a man named Markam fired upon the Indians without. Their chief and a number of others were killed—the exact number is not known. It was reported by an Indian to a man named Shigley, that nine were killed and five wounded. Towards night the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. No white person was killed after the first fire. One Indian was shot by Mrs. Church, who loaded guns for the men in one of the houses.

The men sent to Spirit Lake have returned. They have buried twenty-nine bodies; two were found burned, besides, it is not known, of course, whose skeletons they were. They first visited the house of Mr. Thatcher, and found two bodies—those of A. Noble and Mr. Ryan. They then visited the residence of Jonathan House; here nine bodies were found, dreadfully mangled—men, women and children, all indiscriminately murdered. The body of Jonathan House is reported missing.

The next house was Granger's, near the Lake. Here, probably, a sharp conflict ensued. A man named Snyder was found dreadfully mangled with a broad axe. The Grangers have one missing, probably both killed. The body of a man was found upon the Lake near the house, so mangled that it was impossible to recognize him. Signs indicative of a fight were seen about this house.

They next went to Mattock's house, where eleven were found. This house had been burnt. The men and women shot, and children tomahawked—were some twelve persons—one missing.

The Indians have taken four women prisoners. It is supposed that about seventy persons have been killed and taken prisoners.

On the 16th, the citizens of Mankato, learning of the outrages committed by the Indians on the Watowan, mustered nearly fifty men, and started for that point. On Sunday morning they discovered new traces of the Indians, near the residence of Mr. Slocum. As they approached, and the Indians showing a disposition to fight, the Mankato men fired upon them, killing some, but the number is not known. The Indians retreated behind the trees. Another conflict occurred—five Indians killed.

The Indians then retired to a block house, and on one of them making his appearance, he was shot by a Mr. Johnson. Just as the boat was leaving St. Peter's, a messenger arrived, bringing intelligence of a battle on the Watowan, about thirty miles above Mankato, between the volunteers under the command of Gen. Dodd and the Indians, in which the latter lost twelve—whites none.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

SPRUCE CREEK, APRIL 28, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: I will encroach upon your time for the last, by giving my humble opinion on the *Duties of Parents to their Children.*

It is at times, I admit, necessary to censure and to punish children, and it is equally necessary to encourage them when they do right. Be ever more careful to express your *approbation of good conduct than disapprobation of bad.* Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and of the child. "There are two great motives influencing human actions—hope and fear." But who would not prefer to have their child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing rather than by fear of offending.—If a mother or a father never express their gratification when a child does well, and are continually censuring them when they do amiss, it renders that child very unhappy.—They feel there is no time to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last finding that whether they do well or ill they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.—But let a mother approve of a child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his behaviour makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affections. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition under a cheerful spirit. Your child has been during the day very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him asleep for the night let a mother take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a very good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinarily affectionate tone you say, "Good night, my dear son," that child will leave the room with his heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

OLD JERRY OF SPRUCE CREEK.

BETHANY, WAYNE COUNTY, PENN'A, April 24, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—The extensive buildings, known as the University of Northern Penn'a, located in this village, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, April 18th. About 10 o'clock, people on the opposite side of the street, observed a small blaze of fire issuing from the roof near the cupola, and immediately gave the alarm. All the students, at the time had retired, excepting three or four, who were preparing their lessons for Monday, assisted by the Principal Prof. J. T. Stoddard. Prof. Stoddard, who was the first to reach the upper school room (which had been, that evening, as usual, occupied by the ladies as a study room) discovered that the under part of the roof of the centre building, and the book case, were on fire. Finding that it was impossible to extinguish the flames, he hastened to arouse the students from their slumbers, and to assist in rescuing them, with their property from the raging element.—They, on being aroused from their repose, manifested a self-possession seldom witnessed under such fearful circumstances; and put forth every possible effort to save their own and others' property. Through the united efforts of the teachers, citizens, and students, nearly all of the goods belonging to the pupils, and the greater part of the furniture of the buildings were saved.

The University was owned by the Principal, and was valued at $6000 or $7000. It cost much more. The insurance on them was $3000. Prof. Stoddard lost three or four hundred volumes of his private library, and some valuable MSS. on which there was no insurance. In his anxiety to see that every student was safely out of the buildings he visited every room; and thus neglected his own property; hence his greater loss.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known; but is supposed to have taken in some way from the chimney.

The prospects of the Institution at the opening of this, its first term since it was owned by Prof. Stoddard, were very flattering, and *all* the inhabitants were *delighted* that the school had again opened under the supervision of its former Principal, feeling confident that its thoroughness and efficiency would again rival the best Institutions of a similar character in the State.

As an expression of the confidence reposed in him as a man, a scholar and a teacher of greatability, the citizens welcomed him again to their midst, on the 13th day of April, by giving him a "Public Dinner" which was presided over by the Hon. N. B. Eldred; but their well grounded hopes for the brilliant success of their long cherished Institution disappeared as the flames enveloped the University buildings. The people of the county are extremely anxious that the Institution should be rebuilt, and offer to render material aid to the Principal in its re-erection. We have reason to believe that still larger buildings made of brick, will soon be in process of erection.

We are for the present comfortably accommodated in the Baptist church, which was kindly offered for our use. The interest manifested by the citizens of Bethany in the success of the school from its commencement; and the sympathy exhibited on account of the severe loss of our Principal, are proofs of the high esteem in which he is held by the community, and the kindness manifested toward, and hospitality extended to the students, by all the inhabitants, assures us that we shall still have a pleasant and profitable term.

A STUDENT.

WARREN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, April 17, 1857.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I have been thinking for some time of writing you a letter, as I see you frequently publish correspondence from different places; but I have as often put it off till "a more convenient season," or until I would have something important to write about. However, I have concluded to "try it on" to night. And first, *the weather* has been very unfavorable, so far, for spring work. By some mishap, the pile of weather for this particular region *got mixed*, and in serving it out, we got three or four weeks of April weather in February, and as January had been intensely cold, the ground was frozen some three feet deep. The aforesaid April weather thawed it on top six or eight inches, and as it rained several fine showers, the surface of the earth became one vast sea of mud. March was stormy and rough, as usual, and now in April we are getting good February weather. It has frozen *every night* this month—some days the mercury stood at 16° with a strong north wester. Last night it snowed some three or four inches. The farmers are lying on their oars waiting for a chance to sow their spring wheat, a job usually accomplished in March. The winter wheat is nearly all killed in these parts. We have no excitement here since the November election gave the Freedom Shriekers their quietus. Some of the Huntingdon county folks had a visit from a fellow claiming to be Doctor Andrew Henderson, son of old Doctor Henderson, of Huntingdon, Pa., and son-in-law of Dr. Shoenberger, of Pittsburg. As he represented himself so well connected, and had plenty of money at command, which he wished to loan at interest, he was looked on as rather a personage for a short time, especially by those who were anxious to borrow money. But as his funds were all in Bank in St. Louis and other places, no money changed hands, except a few dollars which *he* borrowed from some of those who he was to accommodate when he made a draw on the Bank, to settle some small accounts, and get liquor, an article he seemed very fond of. He purchased a new suit of clothes at a store in the neighborhood, giving M. T. Postlethwait as security for a few days. He was staying with Mr. P. at the time, who became suspicious of his identity, and on questioning him in regard to "old times" finally became convinced in his own mind he was one *Allen Shearer*, a tailor, formerly of Huntingdon. At night Mr. P. gathered the new suit of clothes and put them away and placed the old ones in their place, and in the morning taxed the gentleman with the imposture. For awhile he denied, but at last admitted the fact, and traveled for other parts. His object was likely to get the loan of a horse, or some money, or both, on the strength of his wealth and then *'slope,'* but he failed. The Huntingdon county folks in these parts are all *flourishing*. Land is getting much higher in price here than it was a few years ago. Though it is to be hoped that speculators will not put it much higher. As it is, some are selling their land and putting the money out at interest, thinking they can make more out of the money than they can by the raise of the land. Money is in demand here at high rates, some giving as much as 15 to 20 per cent., though ten is the legal rate. P.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—A letter from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, dated April 15, published in the Boston *Traveller*, says:—

The emigration for the month cannot have averaged less than one thousand per day.—Some days, we know, it has exceeded that number. The daily arrivals at the public houses in Lawrence have for that time been at least one hundred. At the lowest estimate nine-tenths of these are from non-slaveholding States, and a large part of the other tenth are emigrating to get rid of the peculiar curse.

As many more have passed through our city each day, who may be considered the cavalry division and baggage train of the great Westward march; whole families with their household goods, provisions, farming tools and stock, who come prepared to plant themselves at once in a new home and have a share in the next harvest—bringing, in fact, their home for a time with them in the shape of a large covered wagon. These are our most valuable accessions, or rather to be be relied on with most security as such. From all parts of the Territory we hear that the roads are lined with these trains.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daugueerrotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent.

Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857.

A FLIMSY FABRICATION.—"The Hon. David Wilmot has addressed a note to Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate, requesting him to name a convenient place to begin the canvass of the State. Should Gen. Packer decline, it is the intention of Judge Wilmot to commence the canvass alone, some time in May."

We clip the above delicate attempt at *bravado* from the Pennsylvania *Inquirer* of yesterday. The whole story is simply a fabrication. We are authorized to say that Gen. Packer has received no such communication from Mr. Wilmot. On our part, (if we are able to judge the *man*) we are of the opinion that if Mr Wilmot ever challenges anybody, it will be the last act of his political life, for nothing but despair would nerve him to so desperate and fatal a combat.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of Mr. C. Heifner, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. DAVID G. CORBIN of Juniata township, and Miss RACHAEL MCCORD of McVeytown, Mifflin county.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. WILLIAM B. PURDY of Spruce Creek, and Miss CATHARINE WEIGHT of Trough Creek, Huntingdon county.

DIED,

In this borough, on Monday, 4th inst., Mrs. MARY ALLISON, aged 76 years.

On the 19th ult., in Philadelphia, in the house of her brother-in-law, Dr. John Harris, Mrs. HENRIETTA A., wife of H. N. McAllister, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

In Cromwell township, on the 27th ult., Mrs. SOPHIA, wife of Jacob Booher.

In Cromwell township, on the 1st inst., Major SAMUEL CALDWELL, aged about 60 years.

In Shirleysburg, on the 1st inst., Mrs. HUDSON, wife of Walter B. Hudson, dec'd.

In Shirleysburg, on the 8th ult., Mr. JAMES CLARK, aged 70 years.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
AT THE "METROPOLITAN,"
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!

J. & W. SAXTON have just received from Philadelphia a magnificent assortment of Goods, such as—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Queensware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Carpet & Oil Cloth, Wood & Willow Ware,

and in fact—EVERYTHING—necessary to please the most fastidious. Such as—

FINE DRESS GOODS,

Prints, Tweeds, Summer Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Collars, and Undersleeves, Bonnets, and every variety of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house east of the Alleghany. Our motto shall be—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact, that this is the house at which to purchase cheap goods.

We have on hand Salt, Fish and Plaster, Ham, Shoulder and Flitch. Also, Glass, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and other Paints.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1857. J. & W. SAXTON.

TRUSTEES SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, we will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of MAY, 1857, at 1 o'clock, p.m., the following real estate, held by us as Trustees of the German Reformed church, and directed by the order of said court to be sold, viz:

A Lot fronting on Moore street, in the borough of Huntingdon, one hundred feet, and extending back on Montgomery street, four hundred feet. This lot will be subdivided into four lots, which will be offered separately.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in said Borough, on the north side of Mifflin street, being part of Lot No. 99, fronting on said street thirty-five feet, and extending back thirty-one feet towards the line, having thereon the present German Reformed church.

Terms of Sale: One half the purchase money upon confirmation of sale, balance in one year with interest, secured by bond and mortgage or judgement.

By order of the Court: DAVID DUNN, ELIAS BARTOL, Trustees.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1857.

OFFICE C. V. M. P. Co., May 1857. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an assessment of five per cent. has this day been levied, by the Board of Directors of this Company, on all premium notes belonging to said Company, in force on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1857, except those expiring before the 28th day of February, A. D. 1857, (and not renewed) on which 3 per cent. is levied, and all premium notes of original applications taken between said dates, 3 per cent. is levied.

The members of this Company are hereby required to pay the above proportion on their premium notes to the Treasurer of this Company, or a properly authorized agent of the Board, within thirty days from this date.

By order of the Board. JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

May 6, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq., dec'd., late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES GWIN, Executor, Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa.

May 6, 1857–6t.

ATTENTION BATTALION.—The first Battalion of 4th Brigade, 14th Division, P. M., composing the following Companies, viz: Scott Artillery Captain J. H. Dell, Scott Infantry, Captain R. A. Stitt, are ordered to meet in full uniform, at Mount Union, on Friday, 29th May, 1857, for Battalion training.

GEORGE DARE, major.

May 6, 1857–2t.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MEREDITH, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MEREDITH, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MCCAHAN,

April 8, 1857. Administrator.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will commence its Summer Session of five months, on Monday, May 4th.

The same extended course of instruction which has been pursued by the present Principal, during the last two years, is offered to young Ladies, who, while profited by their studies, will no where find a more healthful or delightful location.

The building is spacious and convenient, and the means of instruction in useful and ornamental branches, on a liberal scale. Shirleysburg has daily communication by Stage, with the Eastern and the Western Mail Train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and three times per week, with the Southern part of the State.

TERMS:	Per Session.
For Board, Lights, &c., with English Tuition,	$62 50
Music, with use of Piano, (extra)	20 00
French	10 00
Day English Tuition	$5 to 12 00

Apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

April 8, 1857–6t.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & MCDIVIT.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by

LOVE & MCDIVIT.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & MCDIVIT'S

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a girl to do house work. Inquire at the Post Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 29, 1857.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of

LOVE & MCDIVIT.

NEW GOODS; NEW GOODS, at
D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delaine, Challie Delaine, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes. Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Dobarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting. Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

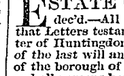
Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

WAR IN KANSAS! ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY. R. C. MCGILL & CROSS wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they



have the above foundry in full blast, and are prepared to furnish castings of every description, stoves of all kinds and sizes for wood or coal, improved plough shears and for all kinds of ploughs, thrashing machines, the best in the five counties. In short, everything in the casting line; and having turning lathes we will finish any work that requires turning. All of which we will sell cheap for cash, lumber, and all kinds of country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, being practical workmen of long experience in the business, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. R. C. MCGILL & CROSS.

Alexandria, April 29, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me on the Estate of ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to me.

HENRY ZIMMERMAN.

Tod twp., April 29, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their office in the Borough of Huntingdon up to 2 o'clock p. m., on TUESDAY the 19th day of MAY next, for the purpose of repairing the County Bridge across the Juniata river at the West end of Huntingdon.

Also, for repairing the Bridge at Drake's Ferry in said county. Plans and specifications will be made known on the day of letting. Persons wishing to propose are requested to examine the bridges.

By order of Commissioners. HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

April 29, 1857.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.—An intelligent farmer of Cumberland county, N.J., sums up his experience thus as the product of one acre:—49,368 lbs cane; 1694 galls. juice; 332 galls. thick syrup; 1936 lbs. fodder; 90 bus. seed, 40 lbs to the bus. A quantity sufficient for a trial will be mailed for 25 cents.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 29, 1857–3t.

CASSVILLE MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—Rev. A. S. HANK, A. M., Principal, Assisted by Competent Instructors.

This institution, remote from scenes of vice and dissipation, is healthfully located among the mountains of Huntingdon county, Pa.

Cassville is 15 miles from Mill Creek station, Penna. R. R., and is accessible by Stage on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

The Trustees have made arrangements for a Summer Session, in order to accommodate young gentlemen and ladies, who have been engaged in teaching during the winter months.

The Summer Session will commence May 4th, and continue 21 weeks. Eighty students were in attendance during the past year, and a number more can be accommodated.

TERMS:	
Board, Washing and Room rent, per week	$2 00
Tuition in English Branches, per session	10 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Ornamental Branches, extra.	
Incidental fee, per session	2 00

April 22, 1857–2t*.

LIGHT! Great Bargains to the Trade.—The subscribers respectfully solicit the Friends and the Public in general, to call and examine for themselves, our stock of the Latest Styles of

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers, Pendants and Brackets of most beautiful finish, fancy and plain: also, Kerosene, Fluid and Lard Lamps, Globes, Parlor Lamps, Shades, Vases, &c., &c., Lamp Chandeliers, Brackets and Pendants. Where-ever LIGHT is wanted, we will supply it at short notice.—Lamps or Gas Fixtures, at large percentage in favor of buyers. HEIDRICK & HORNING,

Store: NO. 321 (late 221) North SECOND Street, above Vine, PHILADELPHIA.

Factory: Mercer Street, near Norris.

April 15, 1857–2m.

ESTATE OF JOHN GEO. MOSSER, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of John George Mosser, late of the borough of Huntingdon, in said county, deceased, and all persons having claims against his Estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to him are requested to pay their liabilities. ISAAC LININGER, Executor.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857.

OLD MOSE AT HOME!

If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.

Ladies Dress Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Groceries, &c., &c.,

And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.

Call, but don't all call at the same time.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. MOSES STROUS.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

COME AGAIN. THE LATEST AND BEST!

L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody, and all their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.

Call soon and examine my splendid stock.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
(ESTATE OF JOHN M'CAHAN, DEC'D.)

All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'CAHAN, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate, will pay the same to John K. McCahan, Birmingham, or Jas. A. McCahan, Hollidaysburg.

JOHN K. M'CAHAN, Birmingham,
JAS. A. M'CAHAN, Hollidaysburg,
JAS. K. MOREHEAD, Pittsburg,
JOHN CRESSWELL, Petersburg,
Executors.

April 15, 1857.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY MCMANIGILL.

FOR SALE.—Three Carts and Gears. CHEAP. Apply to FRED. SCHNEIDER, Sr., Henderson township. April 22, 1857.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned would offer at private sale a Two-Hatch TIDE WATER BOAT, with two head of stock, or without the stock.

☞Terms to suit purchasers.

J. K. RHODES.

Newton Hamilton, April 15, 1857.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY MCMANIGILL.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & MCDIVIT.

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse, Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in Second Story, Philadelphia.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted,)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts.,
April 8, 1857-3m. Philadelphia.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!
HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,
which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.
Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.
Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,
Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, *Frying and Baking* Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Belts of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
March 18, 1857.

BLINDS AND SHADES, OF NEW STYLES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS, VELVET and GOLD BORDERED and PAINTED SHADES, of beautiful designs. Buff, and all other colors of Holland used for Shades. Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices. ☞Store Shades painted to order.☜

B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."☜
March 18, 1857-3m.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY, at *Academia, Juniata county, Pa.*

The advantages and attractions of this Institution are such as pertain to a thorough and comprehensive system of education, combining artistic, literary, scientific, hygienic and moral culture—and a location in a very healthful region, away from towns and villages and in the midst of charming scenery. Expenses, $120 per annum; including music, $150. The summer session will commence May 5th.
E. HINDS, *Principal.*
March 11, 1857-4t.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,
Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact
all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs		$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra.*)	"	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT	"	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT	"	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
WM. J. GEISSINGER.
West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the HOUSE and THREE LOTS OF GROUND he now occupies in the North East corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame, nearly new. For further information enquire of A. J. WHITE.
February 11, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.
JAMES MURPHY,
Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.* Administrator.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.
March 25, 1857-6m.

A CARD.—To Teachers and all whom it may Concern: The undersigned are making preparations to open a Normal School in Huntingdon County; and we design making it a permanent institution. The Instructors will be persons who have been educated in Normal schools, and who are known to be eminent in their profession—in the didactic art. Our advertisement will appear as soon as our correspondence with the Faculty can be completed. We desire to open the school in April.
ALBERT OWEN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1857.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.
J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coats, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, March 2, 1857, two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	1.55
M'Connellstown	"	8.15	"	1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.25	"	1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.35	"	1.20
Coffee Run	"	8.45	"	1.10
Rough & Ready	"	8.55	"	1.00
Fishers' Summit	"	9.05	"	12.50
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.35
Riddelsburg	"	9.30	"	12.25
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.15

SECOND TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive	7.50
M'Connellstown	"	4.15	"	7.35
Pleasant Grove	"	4.25	"	7.25
Marklesburg	"	4.35	"	7.15
Coffee Run	"	4.45	"	7.05
Rough & Ready	"	4.55	"	6.55
Fishers' Summit	"	5.05	"	6.45
Saxton	"	5.20	"	6.30
Riddelsburg	"	5.30	"	6.20
Hopewell	Arrive	5.40	Leave	6.10

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.32 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 5.15 P. M., and stay all night at Huntingdon.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.31 P. M., and leave at 4 P. M., for Hopewell and Bedford. Trains connect at Hopewell with Four Horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.
Huntingdon, Feb. 25, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $31,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, having given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides.....$6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt.....8,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge.....7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides.....10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge.....6,00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N.B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:
W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
March 18, 1857-1y.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of those in want of a good article of Cooking and Heating Stoves, to their extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to viz: Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c., also Furnaces and Gas Ovens.

We also call the attention of Dealers throughout the Country to our extensive assortment. Rights given for some of the best articles in the Heating and Cooking line known. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts., Phila.
April 1, 1857-3m.

NEW DRY GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1857.

FASHIONABLE SILKS,
SILK ROBES, Flounced,
BLACK SILKS, extra gloss,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
BRITISH & FRENCH CHINTZES,
LAWN & LAWN ROBES,
SHAWLS, of the newest Fashions,
Staple Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.
Gentlemen's Wear and full stock of Goods for Boys' Clothing.
Bargains, daily received from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.
Wholesale buyers are invited to give us an early call.
EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch streets, Philadelphia.
☞Terms Nett Cash, and prices low.
March 4, 1857-3m.

SAMUEL M. MECUTCHEN, MILLWRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER. Sole Proprietor of JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE: Improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PREMIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.

Residence: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Shop: HADDOCK Street, below Front, Philadelphia.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smut Machines, Patent Mill Bush, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire,
SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTHS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1857.

FRONT STREET WIRE MANUFACTORY. WATSON, COX & CO., Sieve, Riddle, Screen & Wire Cloth Manufacturers, *No. 46 North Front Street*, Corner of Coomb's Alley, between Market and Mulberry (Arch) Streets, Philadelphia,

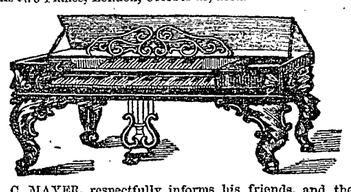
Manufacture of superior quality, Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds: Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers, Sieves for Brass and Iron Founders, Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Traps, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, &c. Fancy Wire Work of every description.
March 11, 1857-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of
PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,
Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia.
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
March 11, 1857-3m.

ESTATE OF SAM'L SHADLE, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL SHADLE, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. K. METZ,
March 18, 1857. Administrator.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MAYER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 180 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philad'a.
March 11, 1857-3m.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.
Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical Department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address
RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.
December 31, 1856.

BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
LIST OF RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	$1 00	Gold Tooth Picks	$2 00
Gold Pen & Silver Holder,	2 00	" Tooth and Ear Picks,	3 00
Gold Pen and double extra Silver Holders	3 00	" Pencil & Watch Keys,	3 00
Mamouth " " "	4 00	Ladies Gold Pencils	2 00
Leviathan " " "	5 00	" " "	3 00
Fountain Pen, Desk Holder	3 00	" " "	4 00
		" " " with Pen.	5 00
		Gents' Gold Cases and Pens	
Mamouth " " "	5 00		8 00
Engrossing Pens	2 00	" " "	10 00
Leviathan and Box	5 00	" Gothic "	12 00
Gothic Silver Case & Pen,	3 00	" Screw Pencil	8 00
" Engrossing "	4 00	And all other kinds and styles at the retail prices.	
" Manmouth " "	5 00		

PREMIUMS PRESENTED TO PURCHASERS.

To every person buying a gold pen of us we present a numbered certificate, and each of these certificates entitles the holder of it, by the extra payment of 25 cents, to an article of jewelry, in value from $1 to $100. This jewelry consists of Gold and Silver Watches in great variety.—Silver Goblets, Silver Fruit Baskets, Gold Guard Chains for ladies, Lockets, Bracelets, Gents' Gold Fob and Vest chains, Thimbles, Breastpins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Studs, Rings, Crosses, &c., none of which sell for less than $1. FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID US, THE PARTY IS ENTITLED TO A NUMBERED CERTIFICATE, AND BY THE PAYMENT OF 25 CTS. EXTRA ON EACH CERTIFICATE HE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE WHATEVER THE NUMBER OF THE CERTIFICATE DESIGNATES. We have been in operation for three years and thousands have bought of us, and we have never learned that any one was ever dissatisfied. This plan affords every opportunity of obtaining a gold watch or some article of jewelry, for a trifling sum.—All our pens, pencil cases, &c., are genuine articles manufactured by ourselves with great care, and we offer them precisely at prices asked in all other stores in the city. To agents we make advantageous offers, and any energetic person can do well by working for us. We wish agents in every place in the country, and persons who would like to become such will please address us, and we will send them printed circulars of prices, terms, &c. We have no stated periods for distribution. The moment a pen is purchased, the purchaser is entitled to receive his premium on the payment of 25 cents extra.

All orders by mail should be addressed
MERRICK, BENTON & DEAN,
335 Broadway, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Enclose the pen and 39 cents in P. O. stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned post paid.

The BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO. is well known throughout the country, but as there are undoubtedly some who are not acquainted with us we append the following well known firms as *references:*
FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York.
HICKS & MITCHELL, No. 20 do do
BENTON BROS., Cor. Broadway & Courtland st., New York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
J. H. STURDY & CO., No. 5 Gilsey Building, New York.
GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden Lane, do
February 4, 1857-3m

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $7.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by
GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

NEW WALL PAPER Warehouse, BURTON & LANING, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 124 Arch Street, second door above Sixth, Phila.

Where may be found the largest and best selected stock in the City.

Country purchasers may here be accommodated, without the inconvenience of looking further, and may be assured that they will receive the advantage of their money.
BURTON & LANING,
124 Arch Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1857-3m.

THIS WAY. New Goods Arrived at MOSES STROUS' CHEAP STORE.

Every body and all their relations are informed that Moses Strous *has opened a new stock of goods for Spring.* His assortment is extensive, and of the latest styles of Dress Goods. Also,
EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS
usually found in the best stores, and at low prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best, for men and boys, cheap as the cheapest.

☞All who want bargains should call and examine his Goods. Don't forget to call at STROUS' Store.
Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

ESTATE OF WM. LOGAN, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM LOGAN, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
D. J. LOGAN.
March 11, 1857.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law. Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. & W. SAXTON Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES: Hon. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon: R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.
January 14, 1857.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.—The undersigned will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c. He will also arrange and settle Administrators Accounts and attend to the passing of them before the Register. All will be done in legal form, in good style, and at moderate charges. JACOB MILLER.
Huntingdon, January 21, 1857.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL,
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER, No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia. Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
March 4, 1857-3m.

MURPHY & KOONS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, No. 47 North Wharves, (below Race Street,) Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞Orders promptly attended to. [Feb. 18, '57-3m.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine,